Written By The Right Hand:

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The Right Hand Operatives of the Cabal and the Dangerous Job They Undertook of Exposing its Secrets

Nixon visited Indonesia as Vice President in 1953 (and he visited the region again later).

Guatamala Operatoin Diablo then to Indonesia 1958 thenCuba and According to Col Flether Prouty and Jim Garrison (note that scene in Mrx X and Jim Garrison in JFK by Oliver Stone too)

> What's well documented in the declassified / mainstream historical record is CIA support to the PRRI/Permesta rebellion in 1958 using "sanitized," non-attributable aircraft—especially B-26s (the Douglas Invader, often referred to as B-26 in that era). What is not supported by credible records is any operational use of B-52s in Indonesia's internal political struggles.
>
> ### At least we have a record still in existance of Holt and Licavolie modifying the B-52's from Davis-Monthan USAF Boneyard But What Else

./images/SalvagedB52sAtGraceRanch.jpeg So what we have here: Grace Ranch is where the planes from Davis-Monthan are being worked on though Holt lives in Los Angeles. It is for front groups like Military Advisors and others, ther planers run through Peter Licolvoli owner of Grace Ranch for retrofits at Grace Ranch. This document is 1961 but it began in 1951 after Holt became a CIA operative in 1950. My family connected to Prouty and Prouty confirmd this and this part of the Indonesie Suharto work, using the B-26s and other planes. This too is online from both Donegan and Prouty as work started under V.P. Nixon 1957. Savanah Guthrie was born to Nancy and Charles in Australia who was the base of operations. Nancy was the last of the two parents alive. The children are often not told the whole story. #NancyGuthrie #NancyGuthrieCase #GraceRanch #JFK #RFK

WRIGHTOWN
ROAD
OPPOSITE SCHOOL

GRACE RANCH
(HOME OF RED DEVIL)

Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse
BREEDERS

TELEPHONE: 0705-J2
ROUTE 2
BOX 521
TUCSON, AZ

Feb. 14, 1961

Mr. C. M. Holt
c/o KG & Co.
9171 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Marvin:

The IRS is still after Pete and I am badly in need of information which I believe you may have in your files. They are looking into Southwest Aircraft Corporation and Military Armaments and Advisors Co. You were intimately involved in these companies and probably know the details better than anyone else.

These are:

1. Documents relating the Rillito Downs matter, including bank records, cancelled checks, deposits etc.:

2. Documents relating to Southwest Aircraft Corp., including bank records, cancelled checks, deposits etc. Note: they are also asking for end-use certificates);

3. Documents relating to Military Armaments and Advisors Co., including bank records, cancelled checks, deposits etc. Note: they are ~~also~~ Also asking for end-use certificates);

Gather up everything that you can find and fly into Tucson. The usual security precautions will be arranged.

Very truly yours,

Victor Tronolone

Victor Tronolone

Accountant for Peter Licavoli

P.S. They are really interested in the salvaged B-52 project and are hinting that it was illegal. I know you have the costs on that project so be sure you get those to me. Also, any legal documents regarding the bid and purchase.

Letter from Pete Licavoli's accountant Victor Tronolone to Chauncey Holt.

Is there any record of B-52s being used in Indonesia?

I can't find credible documentation (USAF histories, State Dept histories, or the standard accounts of the 1958 operation) showing B-52s being used in Indonesia for these covert actions.

Two big reasons this is unlikely:

- ➜ B-52s' first combat missions were in 1965 (Operation Arc Light in Vietnam), not in the 1958 Indonesia covert campaign. Source
- ➜ A B-52 is a highly visible strategic bomber with major logistics and basing requirements— not the kind of aircraft that fits "plausible deniability." The CIA's 1958 air operations relied on smaller, deniable platforms (notably B-26s). Source

You may run across internet claims that the downed CIA pilot "flew a B-52" in 1958; those appear to be errors. The contemporary/historical accounts consistently identify the rebel/CIA bomber as a B-26. Source

What is recorded: B-26s supporting rebels in 1958

Multiple sources describe a small rebel air arm with U.S.-supplied / CIA-run B-26s conducting strikes and supply runs in eastern Indonesia, culminating in the shootdown/capture of Allen Pope (often cited as the exposure that blew the operation open). Source

A detailed writeup ("Operation Haik") also discusses B-26 operations supporting the rebellion. Source

> “Staged near Christmas Island” — is that in the record?
>
> In the material I pulled up on the 1958 PRRI/Permesta air operations, the commonly described staging/basing points are the Philippines (and forward operations in North Sulawesi/Manado/Mapanget) rather than “Christmas Island.” Source
>
> One complication: there are different “Christmas Islands” (e.g., the Australian territory in the Indian Ocean vs. Kiritimati/Christmas Island in the central Pacific). So it’s possible a secondary retelling muddled geography or used “Christmas Island” as shorthand for a broader Pacific staging route. But I did not find a solid, primary citation tying the 1958 B-26 covert action staging specifically to Christmas Island.
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> If you want to verify this as “records,” here are the best places to check next:
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> - ➜ CIA FOIA Reading Room documents on Indonesia/1958 (searchable), plus supporting cables and postmortems. Example document
> - ➜ State Department FRUS volumes for the period (for policy-level discussions; covert details may be limited). Example entry
> - ➜ USAF / Air Force historical fact sheets for any B-52 combat timeline context (useful for ruling B-52 in/out). B-52 fact sheet
>
> If you paste the exact Prouty passage (or tell me which book/edition/page), I can compare his specific claim (especially the “Christmas Island” detail) against the best-documented basing/staging narrative for the 1958 operation.

❖ The Island Nations and Australia and MK-Ultra

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- → **East Timor:** John Pilger did major investigative work about East Timor (now officially called Timor-Leste). In 1975, Indonesia invaded East Timor. The occupation lasted until 1999. During this time, large numbers of Timorese civilians were killed or displaced. Pilger reported on the situation when much of the Western media paid little attention.
- → **Papau New Guinea:** Micheal Rockefeller death November 18, 1961 (Ed Donegan's birthay) and plans to culturaly study and influence PNG
- → **Indonesia:** Project Harpstar under Richard Nixon orchestrated by Rockefeller (the NY Governer) and with V.P. Rirchard Nixon as National Security Council direting since 1957. Sam Giancana and CM Hot and COl Prouty particpants, RFK and JFK opposed.

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During the Cold War, the concept of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZs) emerged as a way to reduce the risk of nuclear confrontation in strategically sensitive regions. One of the most critical moments driving this thinking was the Cuban Missile Crisis.

In 1962, John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev reached a secretive but pivotal agreement to defuse the crisis. The Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Cuba, which were positioned close to the United States. In return, the

United States agreed to remove its Jupiter missiles from Turkey, located near the Soviet Union. Although the U.S. publicly emphasized only the Soviet withdrawal, this reciprocal arrangement was central to easing tensions.

Despite resolving the immediate crisis, broader concerns remained about nuclear deployments in other strategically vulnerable regions. These included the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico, where smaller states could become staging grounds for nuclear weapons, as well as islands in the South Pacific near Australia.

In response, efforts intensified to establish formal Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones. The most notable early success was the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which created a nuclear-free zone across Latin America and the Caribbean, directly addressing fears raised by the Cuban Missile Crisis. Similarly, in the South Pacific, concerns about nuclear testing and deployment eventually led to the Treaty of Rarotonga, covering many island nations near Australia.

Together, these agreements reflected a broader Cold War strategy: while superpowers continued to possess nuclear arsenals, they increasingly accepted limits on where such weapons could be deployed, particularly in regions most at risk of becoming flashpoints for global conflict.

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The B-26 (known to be made by Holt at Grace Ranch from surplus B-26 bombers) were ready to fly and a special ferrying arrangement was made with the Air Force to fly them across the Pacific to the Philippines and Menado. Rebel Indonesians, trained and equipped in the Philippines, were returned to Sumatra. Some were air-dropped and others landed on the beach from submarines that the U.S. Navy was operating, in support of the CIA, in the oceans south of Indonesia near the Christmas Islands. The war was on. - Prouty

----- END QUOTED -----

Task 33 was the plan to assasinate JFK run by William King Harvey, Sam Giancana, and others and make Lee Harvey Oswald a "Patsy" that Holt felt guilty about through is own life

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Holt; Powerful interests in the United States were positively terrified. In the forefront were the stockholders of United Fruit Co., which actually owned over 50% of all the land in Guatemala. These powerful enemies persuaded the fledgling CIA to turn its attention to Guatemala. Arevalo proposed that the government build a highway from Guatemala City to the Atlantic seacoast, paralleling the railroad, owned by United Fruit, which held a monopoly. The manager of International Railways of Central America, subsidiary of United Fruit opposed the idea. Arevalo considered the input and desires of the common man. The implications of such a radical approach was very unsettling for the wealthy landowners, especially United Fruit. So the decision was made to intervene in the politics of Guatemala, by fair means or foul. This decision had been made three or four years before I became an employee of IRC, the front designated as the main instrument to maintain the status quo in our Latin American neighbor. The CIA was unable to topple Arevalo, who managed to close out his term in office in 1951, without effecting much in the way of land reform that he had sought, and which United Fruit, and the other powerful landowners, had feared and, resolutely opposed, with great success.

I used Ralston’s name and license when I was working for Intermountain Aviation in the late 1950s, when Tibetans were training in the U. S. for guerrilla forays into China. I also used his name and license for flights into Cuba, and one can still see the B26s, with armor plate, bomb bays and gun ports, at Davis-Monthan Air Base in Tucson. [Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson, AZ, near Grace Ranch] is the largest aircraft boneyard in the world.] Guatemala is a beautiful land of vivid

contrast; lofty mountains and fertile valleys with abundant crops of bananas and coffee and has a very moderate climate. It is a depressing country as well when one considers the poor and homeless descendants of the ancient Mayas. When Arbenz announced in February 1953 that he intended to appropriate 225,000 acres of United Fruit's land, the CIA was galvanized into action, even though United Fruit was not using the land. The cable traffic back and forth between Guatemala City and Washington was furious. In one cable Eisenhower stated, "Expropriation in itself does not, of course, prove communism." Ambassador John E. Peurifoy retorted, "He will do until a communist comes along." So IRC started recruiting for the plan to oust Arbenz. A handful of civilian pilots were hired to fly the ["P" or "Pursuit" fighter aircraft P-47's]Thunderbolts, vintage airplanes from World War II, used to assist Armas in his "invasion" of Guatemala. A few Gooney Birds C47s {cargo planes] were to be flown by contract pilots to distribute pamphlets or to push ordinance from, over Guatemala City.

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According to the flier distributed by Peter Licavoli the location of the horse ranch was 15 miles from the military bone-yard containing 600 Boeing B-29's (not listed how many B-26's but photos and Holt say they were there too) and other aircraft. When the CIA needed a place to possible ground taxi or take a short flight into from the mountain side for covert work on the planes Holt's new CIA home of Grace Ranch was a deal with mob easily completed. This CIA team from the what Holt calls the "secret CIA airbase" at Grace Ranch was the launch point to overthrow Gautamala, Cuba, and eventually in in 1963 the USA as the team of assasins left for Dealey Plaza from there.

Holt in Self Potrait

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In 1956, that old friend of the syndicate (The Outfit aka Sam Giancana, Peter Licavoli, Robert Mahue, Meyers Lansky, Jack Ruby) , Richard Nixon, who was vice president, visited the Dominican Republic and the CIA established a base there, soon after.

I never met the first chief of station; actually I never knew his identity.

The second COS was Lear B. Reed, an ex-FBI agent, who was involved in the cold blooded murder of John Dillinger. Incidentally, a goodly number of ex-FBI agents, who incurred the wrath of that closet homosexual, Hoover, were cashiered out, or resigned because they couldn't abide by the asinine rules established at Hoover's whim, and were picked up by the CIA.

This included William King Harvey, who was in charge of "Operation Mongoose," which involved Peter Licavoli and two other ex-agents, who were drummed out of the FBI, due to an incident that occurred in Tucson and involved Peter Licavoli.

The two agents had been assigned to keep tabs on Joe Bonanno and Peter Licavoli, two ranking and elder statesmen of the Mafia, who lived in Tucson.

The agents became frustrated that nothing was happening and so, the over zealous agents decided to foment a gang war between the two Mafiosos.

First, they tried to generate trouble by indulging in gossip; when that didn't work they ran out to Licavoli's Grace Ranch, on Wrightstown Road, and bombed some vehicles, parked at the ranch.

Then they rushed over to Joe Bananas residence and threw a bomb into his back yard. The veteran mobsters were too experienced to fall for a ploy like that. Besides they were good friends and were not in competition, in any of the businesses they were conducting.

They discovered who the agents were in a most unusual manner. Each month the Society of Former FBI Agents met at the Spanish Trails Motel, and were unaware that the motel was owned by Peter Licavoli, who had bugged the room where they met.

A number of agents, still with the Bureau, always attended the monthly meeting and, at one of these meetings, the agents involved were boasting about this caper. A complaint was filed; the agents were allowed to resign quietly and were picked up by the CIA.

Back to the Dominican Republic meeting.

In 1958, I was approached by Reed, through a mutual acquaintance and asked to participate in the removal of Trujillo. I told Reed that I was leaving for California, to establish and operate proprietary gunrunning, gun modification and documentation interests for the CIA. He said that this would be no problem, and, in fact, the two projects might mesh, because weaponry was needed for the project they had in mind.

Reed put me in touch with three contract agents who lived in the Dominican Republic, Angel Severo Cabral, L.D. Berry and Thomas Stocker, who ran a grocery store, which would serve as a base of operations.

I met, but had no dealings with Henry Dearborn and Joseph Farland, past and current ambassadors to the Dominican Republic.

A pilot named Gerald Murphy, that I had flown with, from time to time, lived in the Dominican Republic, and had been very close to Trujillo at one time.

I had been approached by Murphy in 1956 and asked if I wanted to take part in a “flight of mercy,” from New York to the Dominican Republic. Previous commitments prevented me from taking part in what was, most likely, the delivery of Jesus Galindez, a crusading writer and implacable foe of Trujillo, into the hands of the despot, sealing his fate.

It is ironic that Murphy would have contacted me for assistance in kidnaping Galindez, who was an agent for the Central Intelligence Agency. I knew this, personally, because it was through the IRC that funds were delivered to Galindez.

The payments, made to Galindez by the CIA, are typical of the reckless, irresponsible spending, mostly by the Ivy Leaguers, who had no experience at all in hiring ships, buying arms and masterminding political revolutions. The disbursers were never the least bit

concerned as to whether or not these expenditures of taxpayer's funds were cost effective.

One of the weirdest examples of these irrational expenditures of the taxpayers' money is the case of Galindez.

Galindez was a professor at Columbia University and was head of the Spanish Basque resistance movement in the Western Hemisphere, whose avowed purpose was the overthrow of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Spain. Franco, at the time, for better or worse, was being supported by the U.S. government, because of the naval and air bases in Spain, which cost the taxpayers over two billion dollars.

From the time I came on board at IRC in 1950 until Professor Galindez disappeared in March of 1956, Galindez had been paid over a million dollars.

I was never able to come up with a plausible explanation as to why Galindez was paid that amount of money; as far as I can determine he did nothing for the CIA.

So the mystery remains unsolved, as far as I am concerned, as to why the agency was making these tremendous payments to finance a Spanish Basque exile, who was trying to unseat the head of a friendly government that we were supporting with military and foreign aid. It illustrates the mysterious operations of the Agency during the cold war.

I had met Johnny Abbes Garcia in Havana in 1956, and had flown him back and forth to Miami many times.

My final flight was an especially memorable one. Abbes, Espaillat and an oriental, whom I had never met and whose name escapes me at the moment, Abbes knew I was flying out of Havana, when it became obvious that the triumphant arrival of Castro into Havana was imminent. He offered me an exorbitant amount of money, to fly them to Miami, and assured me that all three would be permitted to land upon our arrival. I agreed but advised them of what they probably already knew; that I would have to file a flight plan and identify myself and all passengers, before entering the ADIZ zone. Abbes said that was perfectly all right with him. The oriental was not with him, when we made the arrangements.

On November 8th, a schedule of events was presented to Mayor Cabell, by Roy H. Kellerman, the Secret Service official, in charge of the White House detail, who had the overall responsibility for the entire Texas itinerary.

Kellerman also advised that two possible sites were being considered; the Trade Mart and the Women's Building at the State Fair Grounds. Market Hall could handle an event of this size, but it was not available.

The Women's building was a building that would be easy to secure, but had no food-handling facilities. Despite these factors, the Secret Service Protective Research Section in Washington favored this site; purely from a protection point of view.

The Trade Mart was an excellent building, but was the most diffcult site to secure, since there were over sixty entrances to the building.

The Mayor, and local law enforcement offcials, argued for the Trade Mart, pointing out that the ten mile route from the airport to the Trade Mart would give Kennedy the maximum exposure. Theoretically, the political aspect should have been ignored by the Secret Service, but, of course, this was not done, especially in view of the fact that this was a political trip, pure and simple. After the Trade Mart had been selected as the site for Kennedy's speech, several meetings were held between Cabell and his staff, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor and Deputy Chief N. T. Fisher to discuss possible routes. At about the time the decision was made to cancel the motorcade in Miami, the route was chosen; along Main Street, passing near the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Houston and Elm streets. Someone made the fatal decision that the motorcade would make a slow serpentine loop along Elm Street, which took the president's car directly in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. From our point of view, this violation of Secret Service security procedures had no effect, whatsoever, on our plans to create an incident, detrimental to the pro-Castro Cubans.

We were told that this circuitous route past Dealey Plaza, named for the father of one of Kennedy's most implacable Dallas foes, was chosen because the direct route would take the president past a rundown section of Dallas, where he and the first lady would not be well received. Personally I think the plotters convinced the planners of the route that the president would be exposed to more people if the loop through Dealey Plaza was taken rather than the direct entrance to the freeway. If this decision had not been made,

the motorcade would have past Dealey Plaza at breakneck speed. I believe that this decision, which was critical to the assassins, was made at the insistence of Mayor Cabell.

None of the buildings along the motorcade route were examined, because it was determined that there were too many buildings to secure.

Mayor Earle Cabell, who had a lot of input on the route to be taken, was at the same time urging the citizens of Dallas to redeem themselves for some of the incidents that had happened and for the scurrilous newspaper ads that had appeared in the Dallas newspapers. Still, handbills calling Kennedy a traitor and ads bordered in black were still appearing.

We, at the Los Angeles Stamp and Stationery Company, were assigned the task of producing numerous sets of identification and the recognition bars worn by the Secret Service. These were to be delivered to the parking area of the Cabana Hotel on the evening of November 21, 1963. We did not receive the information regarding the recognition bars until approximately November 15th or 16th. The possession of these bars are vital where the Secret Service agents are concerned and are much more important than the identification books that the agents carry. These lapel bars on the Texas trip, as I recall, resembled a good conduct medal.

Prio gave Castro enormous amounts of cash, some of which was used to purchase the yacht, Granma, which was converted into a troop transport, which was used when Castro landed in Cuba, to begin the revolution, which finally toppled Batista. Prio eventually formed an anti-Batista army in Miami which tried, unsuccessfully, to invade Cuba in 1957.

I had also been engaged in overseeing the modification and supply of weapons and materiel used by the various groups, but most of time was devoted to establishing new IDs for a variety of individuals, including myself. One of my other assignments was setting up a network of companies, to serve as fronts for the CIA and to develop a network of organizations, mostly non-profit trusts of individuals, to serve as conduits for contingency funds of the “company.” During this time I was guided through the treacherous mine-fields of these educational, philanthropic and cultural organizations by Thomas W. Braden, head of the CIA’s Division of International Organization.

Mr. Braden had the overall authority for forging the secret links between private groups, universities and the labor unions from 1951 to 1954, and was my “rabbi”; the man I took all my problems to in this area, during what was an especially turbulent period. In 1967 Braden wrote an article for the Saturday Evening Post that was entitled, “I’m glad the CIA is immoral.”

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My photograph (as a Hobo in the trainyard at Dealey Plaza), as well as the photographs of Charles Rogers (aka Richard Montoya) and Charles Harrelson, have been compared and authenticated by Lois Gibson, forensic artist of the Houston Police Department, one of the foremost experts in America. Ms. Gibson has indicated she would stake her reputation on the fact that I am the tramp now claimed to be Gus Abrams, deceased.

Shortly thereafter James Canty and I flew from Red Bird Airport in a private plane furnished by George Reynolds which, we believe, was flown into Red Bird and left by David Ferrie. Ferrie was an associate of Carlos Marcello, the syndicate boss of New Orleans, Dallas, and Houston, who was a close friend and associate of Peter Licavoli.

Holt has no idea who ordered the murder of John Kennedy. He has no idea who might have been shooters. However, he notes that a large number of individuals with connections to the CIA, organized crime, pro-Castro activist groups, and anti-Castro groups were present. He suspects that they, like himself, were sent there as a diversion. He feels that if the Dallas Police had done their job, there would have been massive confusion since all of them, if they could be properly checked, would have been discovered to have histories involving violence and crime.

Much of Holt's post–Bay of Pigs work for the CIA was in California where his job included establishing proprietary interests for the company. He took strong recommendations from his close associates Meyer Lansky and Peter Licavoli in order to be able to begin associating with powerful Californians.

These included Frank Belcher, Joseph A. Ball who was later a senior counsel for the Warren Commission, as well as Goodwin Knight, Alfred Gitelson, and other influential partners in KG & Co.

"I operated five different proprietary interests including a documentation mill, two fixed based operations for aircraft, a weapons modification plant, and a business management firm which disbursed contingency funds to contract agents and carried out money laundering operations. Frank Belcher and I had a joint bank account at the Bank of America in Burbank, California, that was used to launder contingency funds, pay contract agents, and receive funds from those clients of the CIA fronts that availed themselves of our services. Belcher was a relative of J.A. Belcher of Belcher Oil Company, another firm closely connected to the CIA. He was married to Ruth Reynolds, who was related to George Reynolds of Morgan City, Louisiana, another asset, and Bob Reynolds, who was chief of station of JM/Wave, the huge CIA complex located on the campus of the University of Miami.

"Belcher and Ball were partners, along with actors John Wayne and Fred MacMurray, in a luxurious house in Acapulco, next to Las Brisas. It was used almost like a time share for the men and their friends. Among the 'friends' were CIA contract agents and organized crime figures such as Lansky, Licavoli, and Stacher, who went there for meetings. I never did learn if Wayne and MacMurray were aware of the meetings taking place. It was an investment that paid off for all concerned, and they may not have been aware of anything more than the appreciation in the property's value prior to the partners' selling it."